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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARK ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORTS

ON THE

Health and Sanitary Condition

OF THE

County and Burghs

FOR THE YEAR

1932

BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

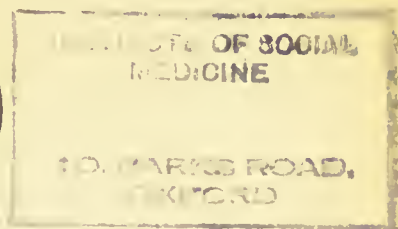
THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR,

AND THE

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.



ANNUAL REPORTS

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BY THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

THE

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR,

AND THE

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR,

ALLOA:

Buchan Bros., "Advertiser" Office,
29 Candleriggs, 1933

To the Department of Health for Scotland, the County Council
of Clackmannan and the Town Councils of Alloa, Alva,
Tillicoultry and Dollar.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my
Annual Report for the year 1932, upon the Health and Sanitary
Condition of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs therein.

The Annual Reports prepared by the County Sanitary In-
spector and the County Veterinary Inspector are also included
for your consideration.

It is hoped that the printing of the three Reports under one
cover may result in economy and prove more compact for
reference.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. C. FINLATOR,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Buildings,

Alloa,

June, 1933.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Staff:


County Medical Officer of Health ...	C. C. Finlator, M.D., D.P.H.
County Sanitary Inspector	David Wood.
County Veterinary Inspector (part time)	George C. Inglis, M.R.C.V.S.
Health Visitors (Registered Nurses, holding C.M.B. Cert.)	
..... Miss J. G. B. Brown, Miss M. F. Clark, Miss L. Laing.	
Clerk	James G. Robertson.
Assistant Clerk and Typist	Miss N. P. Forsyth.

Part-time Staff:

Medical Superintendent, County Fever Hospital	
..... E. E. Dyer, M.B., C.M.	
Assistant School Medical Inspector	D. Fletcher, L.R.C.P. and S.E., D.P.H.
Eye Specialist	Dr T. Stewart Barrie.
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist	Dr J. P. Stewart.
Specialist Gynæcologist	Dr D. McIntyre.
District Medical Officers (Poor Law):	
Alloa Parish	Dr S. D. Large and Dr Mary Stevenson.
Alva Parish	Dr A. H. Davidson and Dr Hector McKenzie.
Tillicoultry Parish	Dr E. Chapelle.
Dollar Parish	Dr Fletcher.
Clackmannan Parish	Dr G. M. Hetherington.
The School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres are attended by local Medical Practitioners in rotation.	
The District Nurses give part-time assistance in the various branches of Public Health work.	
Part-time Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—County (Landward)— D. Robertson; Alva—J. D. Robertson; Tillicoultry—G. Donald; Dollar—A. Baynes.	

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County of Clackmannan, 1932.

REPORT of the COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The instructions issued by the Department of Health for the preparation of annual reports have been altered slightly this year, but they still call for a very detailed survey of the work, and this makes it difficult to curtail the report as much as one would like.

In this report the major health services for which the County Council is responsible are dealt with first, while separate sections are devoted later to the minor health services for which the Town Councils are responsible.

It is difficult to present a general view of the health conditions of an area without referring to birth and death rates and comparing them with those of a recognised standard area. For this reason the following statistics are given showing how the rates for the County as a whole compare with those of Scotland as a whole. The usual figures of population and its density are given as a matter of local interest and for reference.

POPULATION—AREA—DENSITY OF POPULATION.

	Population.		Area in Acres.	Persons per Acre
	1931 Census	Estimated at Middle of 1932		
Clackmannan County Landward	10,367	10,535	33,143	0.32
Alloa Burgh - - - -	13,322	13,297	1,074	12.37
Alva Burgh - - - -	3,820	3,850	270	14.25
Tillicoultry Burgh - - -	2,953	2,997	248	12.08
Dollar Burgh - - - -	1,485	1,476	219	6.74
Total - - - -	31,947	32,155	34,954	0.92

VITAL STATISTICS.

The birth rates and the various death rates for the year 1932 in the Burghs, the County Landward District and the County as a whole are shown in tabular form and compared with the rates for Scotland in Table I. of Appendix I. The average rates prevailing in the preceding quinquennium are also shown for comparison, as such rates are more reliable than rates for a single year in small communities.

The County birth rate is only 16.7 as compared with Scotland's rate of 18.6, the average rates for the preceding quinquennium being respectively 18.0 and 19.4. Of the total 536 births registered in the County, 31 or 5.8 per cent. were illegitimate, the corresponding rate for Scotland being 7.1 per cent.

The marriages registered in the County numbered 159, equivalent to a rate of 4.9 per 1000 population, the corresponding rate for Scotland being 6.8.

Deaths from all causes in the County reached a total of 404, the rate per 1000 population being 12.3 compared with a rate of 13.5 for Scotland, the previous quinquennial average being 13.6 for the County and 13.6 for Scotland.

The infantile mortality rate of 69 per 1000 births for the County compares favourably with a rate of 86 for Scotland. The average rate for the previous five years was 81 for the County compared with one of 85 for Scotland.

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis for the County was 0.65 compared with one of 0.61 for Scotland. The corresponding average rates for the previous five years were 0.52 for the County, and 0.66 for Scotland. The death rates from other forms of tuberculosis were 0.16 for the County and 0.23 for Scotland, the preceding quinquennial averages being 0.23 and 0.27 respectively.

The mortality from epidemic diseases was 0.62 compared with the previous quinquennial average of 0.52. The corresponding rates for Scotland were 0.87 and 0.63.

Deaths from cancer were fewer than usual and numbered 37 compared with 51, 46 and 44 in the three preceding years respectively. The disease in Scotland as a whole is steadily on the increase, and gives a death rate of 1.53 per 1000 population for 1932, the highest rate from this cause so far recorded. Numerically, as a cause of death, it is only second to heart disease. The deaths from heart disease in the County in 1932 numbered 69 compared with 76, 69 and 69 in the three preceding years respectively.

A.—GENERAL SANITATION.

Details of (1) Water Supplies, (2) Drainage Systems, (3) Sewage Purification, (5) Offensive Trades, and (6) Miscellaneous matters come within the scope of minor health services and are therefore dealt with in the sections allocated to them later in this report under the various Local Authorities concerned. (4) Pollution of Rivers is a matter, the control of which comes within the jurisdiction of the County Council, and it is therefore considered here.

(4) Pollution of Rivers.—(a) **River Devon.**—The long list of sources of pollution detailed in reports of ten to twenty years ago has now been curtailed to one of much smaller dimensions. The improvement has been due partly to new sewage installations at Dollar, Devonside and Alva, partly to the new process of yeast production at Glenochil Distillery and, unfortunately, to some extent, to trade depression with the closure or partial closure of certain factories.

Complaints are periodically received regarding pollution by coal washings from Devon Pit and Bessy Glen Colliery, both belonging to Alloa Coal Company. As previously reported there are suitable settling tanks at Devon Pit, but they do not always receive the care and labour required to enable them to function properly. At Bessy Glen Colliery, the arrangements for settling the coal washings are somewhat crude and pollution from this source during the year has been very noticeable. At recent visits of inspection there was evidence of greater care being exercised to prevent pollution and it is hoped that this care will be continued and amplified.

Many complaints have been received regarding the effluent from Devonvale Paper Mills, where a process of paper finishing and colouring is carried out. The settling ponds are not large enough to deal with the effluent, which has lately increased in volume. The proprietors are considering the installation of mechanical filters to prevent pollution of the river from this source.

(b) **River Black Devon.**—As regards pollution of the Black Devon, the usual sources have not given rise to any cause for

complaint during the year. The two collieries and the sewage works at Clackmannan have been inspected at intervals and no serious pollution from them has been discovered.

B.—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

This is considered in the section dealing with the area of each individual Local Authority.

C.—FOOD SUPPLY.

1. **Milk.**—The administration of the Acts, Orders and Regulations has been continued on the same lines as previously.

(a) The bacteriological examination of milk samples collected by the Veterinary Inspector is reported upon by him. No specimens for bacteriological examination from workers in dairies or from cows were taken by me in terms of Section 20 or Section 21 of the 1914 Act.

(b) No action was required in connection with milk consigned from other areas.

(c) No action was taken as regards dirty milk (section 4 (3) of 1914 Act). Practically all the milk is produced locally.

(d) No outbreaks of disease were traced as being spread by milk or milk products.

(e) The two dairies producing "Certified" milk were regularly inspected and were found, on the whole, to be carefully conducted and supervised. Some minor details in methods have been altered on my suggestion and the question of some structural alterations on the premises at one dairy is under consideration. The Veterinary Inspector reports more fully upon the satisfactory progress of these herds.

A large amount of the milk consumed in the County is dealt with at the Alloa Co-operative Society's Milk Depot. The milk is cleaned, pasteurised and bottled at the depot, but is not sold as graded "pasteurised" milk. The pasteurising plant does not conform to the standard required by the Regulations, but might easily be made to do so. Even if the Society does not wish to sell the milk as "pasteurised," it would be satisfactory to know that the process employed was of the highest possible efficiency and, for this reason, it is hoped that the Society will have the pasteurising plant improved and brought up to the standard required by the Regulations.

2. **Meat** and 3. **Miscellaneous.**—Although I deal with the general administration of the Acts, Orders and Regulations, and make inspections of slaughter-houses, butchers' shops and other premises from time to time, the bulk of the executive work is carried out by the Sanitary and Veterin-

ary Inspectors, whose reports may be consulted for details.

D.—MEDICAL SERVICES.

1. **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**—A copy of the Scheme was included as an Appendix to my Report for 1930. The following statistical details are given as requested by the Department in former years:—

1. Births:—

- (a) Number Registered: (1) Legitimate, 505; (2) Illegitimate, 31.
- (b) Number Notified: 494.
- (c) Number attended by Midwives 163.
- (d) Number of Still-births: 11.

2. Infant Mortality:—

- (a) Number of deaths: 37.
- (b) Rate per 1000 births (corrected): 69.
- (c) Number of deaths according to age groups and causes of death: See Table III. of Appendix I.

3. Maternal Mortality:—

- (a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth: 0.
- (b) Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis: 3

4. Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915:—

Detailed reports have been forwarded to the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, the Department of Health for Scotland, and the County Council. They may be summarised as follows:—Midwives giving notice of intention to practise: County District, 1; Alloa, 9; Alva, 0; Tillicoultry, 1; Dollar, 0. Births attended by Midwives, 163.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 5 (2 in practice of midwives).

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis, 7 (4 in practice of midwives); Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 8 (4 in practice of midwives).

Cases of Still-birth, 11 (2 in practice of midwives); Cases in which midwives had to call in the services of a doctor, 29.

On several occasions midwives were interviewed as regards minor difficulties under the Regulations, but no serious offences were brought to my notice. The Act, in general, worked smoothly.

The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors made 19 inspections of midwives.

5. Home Visitation :—

The following Table gives particulars of the Health Visitors' visits to children and expectant mothers during 1932 :—

	County District	Alloa	Alva	Tillicoultry	Dollar	Total
NUMBER VISITED.						
Infants	194	247	70	45	12	568
Children (1-5 years)	359	526	86	87	13	1071
Expectant Mothers	63	89	18	30	16	216
TOTAL VISITS.						
Infants	1052	2411	392	305	117	4277
Children (1-5 years)	1477	3538	821	744	117	6697
Expectant Mothers	174	330	78	72	39	693

6. Voluntary Health Visitors :—

A number of ladies give voluntary assistance at Welfare Centres, at Alloa Day Nursery and as members of Committees. Their assistance in these activities is of much value and is greatly appreciated by mothers and children, and by the County Council and the officials connected with the Scheme.

7, 8, 9, and 22. Welfare Centres are established at Alloa, Alva and Tillicoultry, at each of which a meeting is held once a week. A doctor attends for 1 to 1½ hours twice each month at the Alloa Centre and once each month at Alva and Tillicoultry Centres, when ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare consultations are held. At the other meetings Health Talks and Sewing and Cookery Demonstrations are arranged to form a course on Mothercraft. The attendances at the Welfare Centres were as follows :—

(7) Ante-natal Consultations.—Expectant mothers attending, 36. Premises suitably equipped for ante-natal examinations are available at Alloa Day Nursery.

(8) Post-natal Consultations.—25 attendances by mothers.

(9) Child Welfare Consultations :—

	Alloa	Alva	Tilly.
No. of Sessions (one hour's duration)	23	10	10

(a) Number of children attending under 1 year of age	106	17	22
Number of Children attending over 1 year of age	85	9	15

(b) Total number of attendances under 1 year of age	248	30	66
Total number of attendances over 1 year of age	232	43	54

(c) Illnesses Recorded.—Anaemia, digestive disturbances, bronchial affections, hernia, phimosis, skin affections, tonsils and adenoids, eye and ear diseases, enlarged glands, epilepsy, paralysis, deformities, injuries, and burns. Rickets was not prevalent.

(22) The educational side of the work is dealt with at the Mothercraft meetings, of which there were 18 in Alloa, 30 in Alva and 30 in Tillicoultry. The attendances of mothers were:—Alloa, 2980; Alva, 707; Tillicoultry, 1357. The children accompany their mothers at these meetings and are thus regularly under the observation of the Health Visitors and Voluntary Helpers. They are weighed at regular intervals.

(10) Special Treatment Centres:—

Treatment is given at the doctor's consultations at the Welfare Centres, and cases may be referred from there to the School Clinics if necessary.

(1) Teeth.—One child was referred to a School Dental Clinic.

(2) Eyes.—Three cases were treated by the Eye Specialist at Alloa School Clinic.

(3) Minor Ailments.—The Health Visitors attended to 212 minor ailments at Alloa Day Nursery, their office premises or at School Clinics. Medical cards are issued to enable necessitous cases to attend a doctor.

(4) Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.—A mercury vapour lamp was installed at the Day Nursery in September, 1927. Two periods per week are reserved for children attending the Day Nursery whose treatment is given by the Matron. Two periods are also available for out-patients who are treated by a Health Visitor.

(a) Number of attendances:—

Day Nursery Children	165
Out-Patients	493

(b) Number of cases:—

Day Nursey Children	10
Out-Patients	27

(c) The conditions treated were rickets, anaemia, general debility, enlarged glands, alopecia, and dermatitis.

The treatment of out-patients has been extended to include school children and selected cases of adults requiring treatment of ailments for which the Public Health Local Authority is responsible.

11. Day Nurseries, etc:—

There is a Day Nursery in Alloa which accommodates up to 30 children (6 under 1 year and 24 over 1 year).

(a) Number of attendances:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	...	...	1,405
(2) Over 1 year of age	...	...	3,115
			<hr/>
			4,520

(b) Charges at the rate of 5d, 4d or 3d are made for day attendances and 8d or 9d for day and night residence. Total charges (4,520 attendances) £96 9 9

(c) Receipts £95 13 1

The extensions at the Day Nursery, completed in 1930, have proved of great service, especially the accommodation for keeping children during the night as well as the day, when emergencies occur in their homes.

During the year, 558 night residences were recorded, most of the children being admitted owing to illness of their mothers in Hospital or for other good reason.

12. Food and Milk:—

(a) No. of applications for food or milk,	Total
(1) Mothers, 69.	
(2) Children, 186.	255

(b) No. of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk,	
(1) Mothers, 66	
(2) Children, 166	232

(c) No. of cases under (b) certified as Necessitous,	
(1) Mothers, 63	
(2) Children, 150	213

(d) Gross Cost, £233 3s 4d.

(e) Information as to supply of milk substitutes:—
Dried Milk, Virol and other suitable proprietary preparations are sold at or about cost price at the Health Centres.

13 and 14. Measles and Whooping Cough:—

- (a) These diseases are not notifiable in the County.
- (b) Number of Deaths—Measles 7; Whooping Cough 1.
- (c) Number of cases removed to Hospital—Measles 14.
- (d) Domiciliary visits were made by the Health Visitors, as required.
- (e) No special staff was required.

15. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Five cases were notified. No blindness resulted in any case.

16. Maternity Hospitals.—Four ante-natal cases, one abortion and thirty-one abnormal confinements were treated in Maternity Hospitals and the County Hospital, Alloa.

17. Homes for Unmarried Mothers.—No cases were sent to such Homes.

18. Hospitals for Sick Children.

Sixty-nine children were admitted to various Hospitals, including the Hospitals for Sick Children, Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the local Hospitals. The conditions treated were hernia, glands, ophthalmia, fractures, abscess, gastro-enteritis, erysipelas, pneumonia and deformity.

19. 20 and 21. Convalescent Homes, Boarding-out, Home Helps.—Home help was arranged for in one maternity case.

22. Educational.—See under Welfare Centres above.

23. Agencies Associated with Scheme.

The Sub-Committee keeps in touch with other Committees of the County Council and public voluntary agencies which deal with welfare work.

24. Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland), 1929.

- (1) Total number of cases of (a) puerperal fever, 7;
(b) puerperal pyrexia, 8;
- (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital:—
 - (a) puerperal fever, 7;
 - (b) puerperal pyrexia, 5;
- (3) Total number of deaths, (a) puerperal fever, 3.
- (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery:—
 - (a) puerperal fever, 3;
 - (b) puerperal pyrexia, 3;
- (5) Number of deaths included under (4) (a), 2.
- (6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for:—
 - (i) Consultant Service, 0;
 - (ii) Bacteriological Examination, 0;
 - (iii) Skilled Nursing at home, 0;
 - (iv) Hospital Treatment, 12.
- (7) Observations on the working of the Regulations:—Arrangements have been made for a complete scheme embracing all the provisions outlined in (6).

25. Other Provisions.—

Cases of pneumonia are admitted to the County Fever Hospital. Arrangements are in force for the pro-

vision of Insulin. None was required during the year under the Scheme. Several cases of anterior poliomyelitis were dealt with as regards after-care by the Health Visitors. They were sent to Hospital for treatment when necessary.

II. MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The following tabular statement of the work of the year ending 31st July, 1932, is given here for information and record purposes. Type-written copies were submitted to the Department and the County Council in December, 1932.

II.	(a)	Number of Schools	...	...	...	19
	(b)	Number of children on register	...	...	...	5787.09
		Average number in attendance	...	...	...	5316.03
		Percentage Attendance	...	...	...	91.9
III.		Number of Visits to Schools for Systematic Examinations by Medical Officer	...	...	...	101
IV.		Number of Special Visits by the Medical Officer	...	...	...	63
V.		Sanitary Condition of Schools.				

During the past two years a number of improvements have been carried out in the Schools, which may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) Introduction of water to Forestmill School and Schoolhouse, together with modern sanitary conveniences.
- (2) Reconstruction of Infant Department at Dollar Public School, providing improved lighting, heating, cloakroom and lavatory accommodation.
- (3) Replacement of trough closets by individual flushing closets at Sunnyside, Sauchie and Claekmannan Schools and Alloa Academy.
- (4) Improvement and enlargement of cloakroom and lavatory accommodation at Park Place, Alva, and improvement of heating, lighting and general arrangement of Manual Instruction Centre at Alva Academy.
- (5) Continuation of policy of removing galleries and re-flooring rooms, with provision of modern school furniture in several schools.
- (6) Cleansing of Schools by Dusmo method, which has proved, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

- (7) Provision of antiseptic toilet paper in latrines of all schools—a most necessary reform.
- (8) Re-surfacing portions of playgrounds with tar-macadam in most of the schools.

VI. School Nurses.

The following shows the work of the nurses during the year, exclusive of their work at the various Clinics which is dealt with in Section XI.

No. of Visits to Schools with Medical Officer	96
No. of other Visits to Schools	361
No. of Visits to Homes	314
No. of Examinations of Children in School	9011
No. of Inspections and Clinics with Dentists	160

Presence of Parents.

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 515 for the 1841 children examined or 28.0 per cent. compared with 30.9 last year and a mean of 29.1 in the preceding five years. The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age groups:—

Age 5,	57.3 per cent.
Age 9,	26.4 per cent.
Age 12,	8.4 per cent.
Age 16,	Nil.

VII. A. Total Number of Children Examined.

New Admissions (aged about 5):—

Boys,	246
Girls	286

Age Nine:—

Boys	278
Girls	310

Age Twelve:—

Boys	336
Girls	319

Age Sixteen:—

Boys	43
Girls	23

Total Routine Cases ... — 1841

Cases Specially Presented:—

Boys	...	...	...	355	
Girls	...	...	...	348	
					703
					<hr/>
Re-examinations	...	...	...	2544	
				266	
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	2810	

The total number examined last year was 2676 and the mean of the preceding five years was 2680.

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases. They include "Specials" sent to Alloa Inspection Clinic, particulars of which will be found in Section XI.

B. and C.—Number of Children Notified to Parents as Suffering from Defects, and the Number Receiving Attention.

	Total Number of Notices.	Received attention after 1st Notice.
Uncleanliness—Head, ...	7	7
Uncleanliness—Body, ...	9	7
Tonsils Enlarged, ...	97	71
Defective Vision ...	128	85
Discharging Ears. ...	17	17
External Eye Disease, ..	14	12
Ringworm and Favus ...	0	0
Other Skin Diseases, ..	13	13
Other Conditions, ...	111	101
TOTAL,	396	313

The above table does not include cases of defective teeth which are included in the Dentists' report.

F. Average Heights and Weights.

	AGE GROUP.			
	5	9	12	16
Boys—				
Average Age in Years, ...	5 $\frac{3}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	12 $\frac{5}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$
Number Examined, ...	246	278	336	43
Heights in Inches, ...	41.8	51.0	55.2	68.1
Anthropometric Standard, ...	41.0	49.7	55.0	64.3
Weights in Lbs., ...	41.2	61.6	73.6	132.6
Anthropometric Standard, ...	39.9	60.4	76.7	119.0
Girls—				
Average Age in Years, ...	5 $\frac{2}{12}$	9 $\frac{4}{12}$	12 $\frac{3}{12}$	16 $\frac{4}{12}$
Number Examined, ...	286	310	319	23
Heights in Inches, ...	41.6	50.6	56.1	62.5
Anthropometric Standard, ...	40.8	48.7	55.7	61.8
Weights in Lbs., ...	39.1	57.5	76.1	112.1
Anthropometric Standard, ...	39.6	55.5	76.4	112.7

Statistics of Conditions found at Systematic Medical Inspections.

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys	Per Cent.	Girls	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	
	903		938		1841		
D. CLOTHING:—							
Insufficient, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disrepair, ...	7	8	0	0	7	4	0
Dirty, ...	8	9	0	0	8	4	1
E. FOOTGEAR:—							
Unsatisfactory, ..	2	2	1	1	3	2	1
G. CLEANLINESS OF							
(a) HEAD:—							
Dirty, ...	6	7	13	14	19	10	2
Verminous, ...	0	0	2	2	2	1	0
(b) BODY:—							
Dirty, ...	4	4	2	2	6	3	2
Verminous, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
H. CONDITION OF SKIN:—							
(a) HEAD:—							
Ringworm, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impetigo, ...	1	1	2	2	3	2	0
Favus, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Diseases, ...	4	4	0	0	4	2	0
(b) BODY:—							
Ringworm, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impetigo, ...	5	6	1	1	6	3	1
Scabies, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other Diseases, ...	10	11	3	3	4	2	3
I. NUTRITION:—							
Average and Above							
Average, ...	891	98.7	923	98.4	1814	98.5	0
Below Average, ...	12	1.3	15	1.6	27	1.5	0
Malnutrition, ...	0	0	1	1	1	.05	0
J. TEETH:—							
Sound, ...	312	34.6	329	35.1	641	34.8	0
1 to 4 Decayed, ...	516	57.1	561	59.7	1077	58.5	26
5 or more Decayed, ...	75	8.3	49	5.2	124	6.7	5
K. a. NOSE:—							
Catarrh, ...	28	3.1	10	1.1	38	2.1	1
Obstruction, ...	3	3	1	1	4	2	0
Other Diseases, ...	3	3	1	1	4	2	0

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS. (Continued).

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys	Per Cent.	Girls	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	
	903		938		1841		
K. (Continued).							
b. THROAT:—							
TONSILS:—							
Slight Enlargement,	216	23·8	231	24·6	447	24·3	10
Marked Enlargement,	27	3·0	42	4·5	69	3·7	2
ADENOIDS:—							
Probably Present,	8	·9	8	·9	16	·9	4
Present, ...	2	·2	2	·2	4	·2	0
OTHER DISEASES,	6	·7	4	·4	10	·5	1
c. LYMPHATIC GLANDS:—							
SUBMAXILLARY:—							
Palpable Enlargement,	26	2·9	13	1·4	39	2·1	1
Marked Enlargement,	0	·0	0	·0	0	·0	0
Suppurating, ...	1	·1	0	·0	1	·05	0
Cicatrices, ...	0	·0	0	·0	0	·0	0
CERVICAL:—							
Palpable Enlargement, ...	141	15·6	132	14·1	273	14·8	6
Marked Enlargement, ...	0	·0	0	·0	0	·0	1
Suppurating, ...	0	·0	0	·0	0	·0	0
Cicatrices, ...	2	·2	9	1·0	11	·6	0
L. EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES							
Blepharitis, ...	7	·8	6	·6	13	·7	1
Conjunctivitis, ...	0	·0	1	·1	1	·05	1
Corneal Opacities, ...	0	·0	0	·0	0	·0	0
Strabismus, ...	5	·6	3	·3	8	·4	1
Other Diseases, ...	4	·4	3	·3	7	·4	0
M. VISION:—							
Good Vision, 6/6,	549	83·6	536	82·2	1085	82·9	—
Fair Vision, 6/9 & 6/12	49	7·5	65	10·0	114	8·7	1
Bad Vision, 6/18 plus,	31	4·7	26	4·0	57	4·3	6
One Eye Only, ...	28	4·3	26	4·0	54	4·1	5
N. EARS:—							
Otorrhoea, ...	5	·6	3	·3	8	·4	1
Wax, ...	4	·4	8	·9	12	·7	2
Other Diseases, ...	7	·8	3	·3	10	·5	5
O. HEARING:—							
Slight Deafness	2	·2	2	·2	4	·2	3
Marked Deafness,	4	·4	3	·3	7	·4	0

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS. (Continued)

	ROUTINES						SPECIALS.
	Boys	Per Cent.	Girls	Per Cent.	Total	Per Cent.	
	903		938		1841		
P. SPEECH:—							
Defective Articulation. ...	2	.2	2	.2	4	.2	1
Stammering, ...	1	.1	2	.2	3	.2	0
Q. MENTAL CONDITION:—							
Dull or Backward, ...	2	.2	2	.2	4	.2	2
Mentally Defective, ...	1	.1	0	.0	1	.05	3
R. HEART and CIRCULATION:—							
Organic Disease:—							
Congenital, ...	1	.1	2	.2	3	.2	0
Acquired, ...	1	.1	3	.3	4	.2	0
Functional Disease, ...	7	.8	7	.7	14	.8	3
Anaemia, ...	27	3.0	25	2.7	52	2.8	6
S. LUNGS:—							
Chronic Bronchitis, ...	2	.2	0	.0	2	.1	0
Tuberculosis, ...	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Suspected Tuberculosis ...	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1
Other Diseases, ...	11	1.2	9	1.0	20	1.1	2
T. NERVOUS SYSTEM:—							
Epilepsy, ...	1	.1	1	.1	2	.1	0
Chorea, ...	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Infantile Paralysis, ...	0	.0	3	.3	3	.2	0
Other Diseases, ...	2	.2	7	.7	9	.5	0
U. TUBERCULOSIS (Non-Pulmonary):							
Glands, ...	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Bones and Joints, ...	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	1
Abdomen, ...	0	.0	1	.1	1	.05	0
Skin, ...	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
Other Forms, ...	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
V. RICKETS:—							
Slight, ...	1	.1	0	.0	1	.05	0
Marked, ...	0	.0	0	.0	0	.0	0
W. DEFORMITIES:—							
Congenital, ...	3	.3	1	.1	4	.2	0
Acquired, ...	7	.8	4	.4	11	.6	0
X. INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES:—	1	.1	0	.0	1	.05	0
Y. OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS	27	3.0	29	3.0	56	3.0	24

VIII. Special Classes.

Class for dull and backward and mentally defective children in Alloa:—

On roll at beginning of year 9 Boys 5 Girls Total 14

On roll at end of year ... 8 Boys 4 Girls Total 12

At 31st July, 1932:—

In Larbert Institution—4 Children.

In Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh—3 Children.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh—3 Children.

IX. Medical Treatment.

A. Minor Ailments.

Alloa Inspection Clinic.

CONDITIONS.					No. of cases excluded from School.	No. of cases not excluded from School.	Totals.
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	18	4	22
Scabies	...	...	...	...	23	0	23
Favus and Ringworm,	...	...	...	...	3	0	3
Other Skin Affections,	...	...	...	...	9	12	21
Verminous Cases,	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Infectious Diseases,	...	...	...	...	14	0	14
Affections of Throat,	...	...	...	...	29	19	48
" Glands,	...	...	...	...	0	2	2
" Eyes,	{ Conjunctivitis,		...	...	26	8	34
" "	{ Blepharitis,		...	...	8	9	17
" Otorrhoea,	...	...	...	...	16	17	33
" Heart and Anaemia	...	...	...	...	24	13	37
" Lungs,	{ Bronchitis,		...	...	20	10	30
" "	{ Tuberculosis,		...	...	3	0	3
" "	{ Suspected T.B.,		...	...	0	0	0
" "	{ Others,		...	...	0	0	0
" Nervous System,	{ Chorea,		...	...	2	0	2
" "	{ Epilepsy,		...	...	1	0	1
" Non-Pulmonary T.B.	{ Bowels,		...	...	1	0	1
" "	{ Glands,		...	...	3	3	6
" "	{ Bones,		...	...	1	0	1
" "	{ Skin,		...	...	0	0	0
Other Conditions,	...	...	...	...	77	78	155
TOTAL,					278	175	453
RE-EXAMINATIONS,					222	13	235
TOTAL ATTENDANCES,					500	188	688

Treatment Clinics.

PARTICULARS OF CLINIC.	Ear Affections	Eye Affections	Skin Affections		Other Cond's	Total
			Ring-worm & Favus	Other Cond's		
ALLOA.	No. of Cases.	124	254	12	201	753
	No. of Attend'ces.	1083	1488	40	1326	3098
ALVA.	No. of Cases.	73	38	1	61	398
	No. of Attend'ces.	668	146	3	535	1698
TILLI-COUNTRY.	No. of Cases.	20	33	2	50	435
	No. of Attend'ces.	155	69	4	267	1257
CLACK-MANNAN.	No. of Cases.	23	29	1	129	336
	No. of Attend'ces.	226	136	1	309	880
MENSTRIE.	No. of Cases.	1	0	1	8	24
	No. of Attend'ces.	4	0	6	57	134
DOLLAR.	No. of Cases.	1	6	0	5	32
	No. of Attend'ces.	13	20	0	7	102
SAUCHIE. (Beginning in May, 1932.)	No. of Cases.	2	2	0	16	12
	No. of Attend'ces.	10	3	0	47	29
TOTAL CASES,	244	362	17	470	1990	3083
TOTAL ATTENDANCES,	2159	1862	54	2548	7198	13821

B. Defective Vision.

Cases treated during the year ...	...	64	Non-Necessitous. Necessitous.
Total ...	188.		124

C. Defective Teeth.

Mr Melville's Clinic.	No. Inspected.	Sound Teeth.		1—4 Decayed		5 or more Decayed.		No. of Per- manent Teeth Decayed.	No. of Inspection Sessions.
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.		
Age 6, ...	277	48	17.3	97	35.0	132	47.7	26	
Age 7, ...	313	61	19.49	123	39.29	129	41.22	109	
Age 9, ...	292	52	17.8	153	52.4	87	29.8	341	
Age 12, ...	284	93	32.75	165	58.09	26	9.16	401	
Totals, ...	1166	254	21.78	538	46.14	374	32.08	877	6
Mr Wilson's Clinic.									
Age 6, ...	195	26	13.39	107	54.87	62	31.79	28	
Age 7, ...	249	39	15.66	143	57.13	67	25.26	96	
Age 9, ...	284	51	17.96	179	63.03	51	18.98	264	
Age 12, ...	198	35	17.68	132	66.67	31	15.15	342	
Totals, ...	926	151	16.31	561	60.58	214	23.00	730	6
Combined Totals,	2092	405	19.36	1099	52.53	588	28.11	1607	12

TREATMENT 1931-32.	Mr Melville's Clinic.	Mr Wilson's Clinic.	Combined Totals.	Com. Totals 1930-31.
No. of Children notified, plus casuals,	912	775	1687	1721
No. of Children accepting, plus casuals,	385	448	833	757
No. of attendances at clinics, plus casuals,	668	798	1466	1268
No. of Temporary Teeth extracted, ...	1287	1299	2586	2112
No. of Permanent Teeth extracted, ...	162	223	385	328
No. of Temporary Fillings, ...	6	11	17	7
No. of Permanent Fillings, ...	149	122	271	181
No. of Treatment Sessions, ...	73	78	151	141
No. of Inspection Sessions, ...	6	6	12	14
Total No. of Sessions, ...	79	84	163	155

III. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Details of the number of cases notified will be found in Table II. of the Appendix and a short statement of the number occurring in each Local Authority's area is given in the sections dealing with those areas. There were 113 cases of scarlet fever compared with 159 in 1931, 50 of diphtheria compared with 48 in 1931, and 25 cases of erysipelas compared with 31 in 1931. Chickenpox was responsible for 174 notifications compared with 92 in 1931. This disease was removed from the list of notifiable diseases as from 1st January, 1933. Ninety-four cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified compared with 50 in 1931, but only 7 cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified compared with 19 in 1931. Only one case of encephalitis lethargica was notified but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

A sharp epidemic of measles occurred in the early part of the year, accounting for 7 deaths. Fourteen cases, usually complicated with pneumonia, were admitted to Hospital. A smaller epidemic of whooping cough followed, but only one death occurred from the disease. German Measles was very prevalent during the latter part of the year in certain districts. The usual exclusion of contacts from School did not appear to control it in the smaller villages where most children play together out of school hours: but, in Alloa, where children are more widely separated when not at school, it appeared to have more effect and some of the schools were not seriously affected. Contacts were allowed to attend school from the 4th to the 14th day and were then excluded for a week. They were excluded for the first 3 days in case they might have acquired the infection from the same source as the patient in the household and might have a longer incubation period. They were excluded from the 15th to the 21st day as most cases sicken from the 16th to the 18th day after exposure to infection. A total exclusion of 21 days means a serious loss of school attendance during an outbreak and this modified quarantine of contacts, where the incubation period of the disease is fairly definite, is of value in reducing this loss. On the other hand, under certain circumstances, when epidemics of diseases such as German measles, chickenpox, mumps or whooping cough have become established, little good appears to result from individual exclusion of contacts. In such circumstances, I am in favour of temporarily suspending the quarantine of contacts and only excluding actual cases of infection as they occur. In some instances, careful "spacing" of the pupils in school, so as to keep the "susceptibles" apart from each other in class by seating "immunes" (i.e. children who have had the infection previously) between them, appears to limit the spread of infection.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is available free for persons who cannot afford it, but early admission to Hospital and administration of anti-toxin there is strongly recommended instead of the home

treatment of doubtful cases. Schick and Dick tests and artificial immunisation against diphtheria and scarlet fever have not been carried out in this area. I am not convinced that their adoption as a routine measure would be advisable.

IV. TUBERCULOSIS.—The Scheme for prevention and treatment includes notification, visits to patients' homes by the Medical Officer, health visitors and district nurses, consultations weekly at the Medical Officer's office (dispensary treatment), domiciliary treatment with provision of medical attendance, nursing, drugs and extra nourishment, hospital treatment, sanatorium treatment, disinfection of premises and infected articles, issue of sputum flasks and pamphlets on the care of patients and prevention of the disease, and free examination of contacts. Statistical returns are given in Table IV. of Appendix I.

Notifications. Deaths and Cases under Observation.—As regards Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 32 cases were notified as compared with a yearly average of 35.6 for the previous five years, while the deaths of cases under observation numbered 19 compared with a yearly average of 17.2 for the previous five years. At the end of the year 113 persons resident in the County were known to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

As regards Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 25 cases were notified, as compared with a yearly average of 28.6 for the previous five years. Six cases died, as compared with a yearly average of 5.2 for the previous five years. Seventy-nine cases were known in the County to be still suffering from the disease at the end of the year.

Treatment.—The number of cases which received Institutional Treatment for both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be seen on Table IV. (Return II.) of Appendix I.

There were 49 cases receiving domiciliary treatment with extra nourishment continued from last year and 24 similar cases at the end of this year.

In his capacity as Tuberculosis Officer, the M.O.H. paid 168 visits to patients, and had 495 attendances of patients at his Office, compared with 173 visits and 460 attendances last year.

The District Nurses and Health Visitors paid 513 visits to cases of Tuberculosis, made up as follows: County District, 162; Alloa, 231; Alva, 61; Tillicoultry, 13; Dollar, 43.

V. VENEREAL DISEASE.—The County Council are in combination with the County Council of Stirling and the Town Councils of Stirling and Falkirk for the provision and maintenance of V.D. Treatment Centres at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary. At both Infirmaries there are out-patient Clinics on separate days for men and women and special wards for

the treatment of cases requiring residential treatment. Patients unable to pay their travelling expenses to the Centres can obtain them at my Office, where information and advice can be obtained with due regard to privacy.

The returns for the Stirling Centre for the year show that, from this County, there were 51 new cases, 1,025 attendances made by old and new patients, and an aggregate of 190 "in-patient days" of patients treated in the Wards. A few cases attended Falkirk Centre but I have no record of attendances.

VI. NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE.

—No development has taken place regarding treatment of mental disability in the pre-certification stages. Cases sent to Larbert Asylum are certified before admission. Arrangements are being made with Larbert Institution for more accommodation for mental defectives (children and adults) from the areas of the Counties included in the Joint Mental Hospital Committee.

VII. **SICK POOR.**—The Scheme for treatment of the sick poor was published as an Appendix in my report for 1930. No material change has taken place in the scheme.

The following are the particulars for 1932:—

	Males.	Females	Children	Total.
(a) Persons who received OUTDOOR medical relief in the Council's area -	273	389	433	1095
(b) Poor persons who received medical treatment under the Poor Law in—				
(1) the Council's institutions -	32	11	3	46
(2) other, including voluntary institutions -	11	4	17	32
Totals -	316	404	453	1173

VIII. HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—

The County Council is in combination with other Local Authorities for the maintenance and management of Ochil Hills Sanatorium, near Milnathort, Stirling Poor Law Hospital (Orchard House), Stirling, and the V.D. Centres at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Falkirk Royal Infirmary. Particulars were given in last year's report. During the year the wooden Hospital, near Alloa, used as a Smallpox

Hospital in former years, has been closed and sold, and arrangements have been made for the treatment of smallpox at Taylor-ton Hospital, near Stirling. The County Council have entered into a Combination with the County Council of Stirling and the Town Council of Falkirk, and the Hospital is now called the 'Stirling, Clackmannan and Falkirk Combination Hospital.'

Clackmannan County Infectious Diseases Hospital.—I am indebted to Dr E. E. Dyer, Medical Superintendent, for the following statistics regarding this Hospital:—

(1)	Total number of admissions	...	...	270
(2)	Total number of patients discharged	...	...	246
(3)	Total number of deaths	...	...	26
(4)	Average duration of stay of patients in- cluded in 2 and 3 above	...	...	35.5 days
(5)	Number of beds occupied:—			
	(a) Average during year	...	...	26.3
	(b) Highest—41 on 10th December.			
	(c) Lowest—14 on 10th June.			
(6)	Number of Surgical Operations:—			
	(a) Under general or spinal anaesthesia			0
	(b) Other operations	...	...	2 (minor)

The following are the particulars of the cases admitted to Hospital during the year:—Scarlet Fever, 107; Diphtheria, 48; Erysipelas, 8; Puerperal Fever, 2; Puerperal Pyrexia, 7; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 4; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 44; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 4; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 20; Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 11; Measles Pneumonia, 14; Observation Cases, 1; Total admissions, 270.

The following cases died in Hospital:—Scarlet Fever, 2; Diphtheria, 4; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 3; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 1; Measles Pneumonia, 3; Puerperal Fever, 2; T.B. Meningitis, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 10.

The work of the Hospital was carried out in a very efficient manner and the Staff deserve unstinted praise for their service.

Ambulance Facilities.—There is no change to report on this service which has worked satisfactorily during the year.

E.—PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The County Council has been Port Local Authority for the Port of Alloa since the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, came into force, but, apart from a few consultations with local Customs Officers regarding procedure in carrying out the Regulations, no action has been called for from me. The new Regulations of 1933 may lead to more work, especially if foreign trade improves.

F.—WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Details are given in the sections dealing with individual Local Authorities.

Taken as a whole the sanitary conditions in the factories and workshops throughout the County are satisfactory.

Clackmannan County [Landward Area].

1. **General.**—There is nothing to report as regards special circumstances injurious to health. The large coal bing which caught fire in October, 1931, practically burnt itself out by the end of 1932, and no complaints were received regarding its effect on health.

2. **Water Supplies.**—There were formerly five special water districts, all of which have been described in previous reports, and all of which have been satisfactory during the year as regards quality and quantity. During the year Menstrie Water Association's supply was taken over by the County Council after a new special water supply district had been formed. The water is of good quality and from a satisfactory source, but it is not quite sufficient for the growing needs of Menstrie during the summer. Any shortage can be made up from the County Water District supply from Lossburn and Inchin Burn No. 2.

The supplies to Lower Mains, Dollar, and to Helensfield, Clackmannan, which have not been formed into special water districts, have been satisfactory throughout the year.

3 and 4. **Drainage and Sewage Purification.**—There are now six special drainage districts and, during the year, three new sewage purification works were brought into use at Tullibody, Fisheross and Devon Village. Details are given in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

5. **Offensive Trades.**—The Sanitary Inspector reports upon these.

6. **Housing (a) Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—As regards meeting the need for houses in the Landward Area, the County Council completed 78 houses during the year under the 1924 Act. Twenty of these were commenced in 1931 and approval was obtained for the erection of 72 during 1932. There were thus 14 still under construction at the end of the year (6 at Clackmannan and 8 at Cambus). Since the County Council began building houses, they have built 76 under the 1919 Act and 260 under the 1924 Act. Twenty houses have been built by private enterprise with the aid of a grant under the 1923 Act. This makes

a total of 356 houses built under the various State-aided Schemes. The provision of these 356 houses has, to some extent, relieved the housing difficulties, but it is obvious that a continuous programme of house building will be required for years to come. Certainly the demand for new houses is still considerable, and it is noted that a number of applicants live in houses which cannot be dealt with under the 1930 Act for demolition or closure. To meet the demands of these people and to house the normal increase of households due to marriages and the influx of new families coming to the district for various reasons, it would appear almost a necessity that a proportion of the houses to be erected should be provided under the new Act of 1933, although the majority should be under the 1930 Act. It is difficult to estimate the actual number of houses required far ahead, as large property owners, such as the Alloa Coal Company, may upset an estimate by a change of policy as to the housing needs of their workers at any time. Since the end of the year, however, I have recommended the erection of 40 houses under the 1930 Act and the recommendation has been approved.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, 131 houses were inspected, of which 35 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. Notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) of the 1930 Act, in respect of 11 houses, in 6 of which the owners gave an undertaking that they would not be used for human habitation. The other cases were pending at the end of the year and have since been dealt with. (See Appendix II.).

(c) There were no schemes under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the 1930 Act.

(d) One case of serious overcrowding was dealt with under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. Other less serious cases were dealt with without statutory action.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.—Nine applications for financial assistance relating to 11 dwellings were dealt with during the year. Two applications relating to 2 houses were refused. Thirty-six houses, covered by 16 applications, were completed under the provisions of the Act.

7. **Slaughterhouses.**—These are reported on by the Sanitary and Veterinary Inspectors. They were also inspected by me and were found in good order.

8. **Miscellaneous.**—(a) **Infectious Diseases.**—The number of cases notified was 141 compared with 166 last year, 189 in 1930 and 170 in 1929. The following are the details of the cases notified:—Scarlet Fever, 20; Diphtheria, 19; Erysipelas, 5; Chickenpox, 74; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 21; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 1; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1.

(b) **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 16.7 per 1000 population compared with 18.6 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 4.5 compared with 7.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 11.1 compared with 13.5 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 8.5 compared with 8.6 for Scotland. The death-rates from tuberculosis and from the principal epidemic diseases are distinctly lower than the corresponding rates for Scotland. Details of the various rates will be found in Table I. of Appendix I. Of the 176 children whose births were registered, 8 were illegitimate, 93 were males and 83 were females. There were 117 deaths, 61 of males and 56 of females. Of these 16 were of children under 5 years of age (15 of them under 1 year) and 61 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 40 (or 34.2 per cent. of the total deaths) who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 19; Apoplexy, 11; Malignant Tumours, 17; Tuberculosis, 7; Violent Deaths, 5; Bronchitis, 5; Pneumonia, 3; Diseases of early infancy, 9; Influenza, 2. There were no deaths connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—There were 12 inspections of factories, 16 of workshops and 46 of workplaces. Defects, namely want of cleanliness, were found in two cases and they were remedied without recourse to special action.

Burgh of Alloa.

1. **General.**—There is nothing outstanding to report.

2. **Water Supply.**—This has proved satisfactory throughout the year, both as regards quality and quantity. Bacteriological analyses gave good results and showed that the filtration was efficiently carried out.

3, 4, and 5.—**Drainage, Sewage Disposal. Offensive Trades.**—These matters are dealt with chiefly by the Sanitary Inspector, who reports upon them. Nothing has occurred concerning them requiring my special attention.

6. **Housing.**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—During the year 53 houses in the Bowhouse Scheme were completed under the 1930 Act and the remaining 60 houses have been completed since the end of the year. Ten houses at Medwyn Place, under the 1924 Act, were nearing completion at the end of the year. The Bowhouse Scheme will rehouse all the tenants from the Hutments at Forthbank and Bowhouse Squares and this should prove a very definite advance in the housing of Alloa. There are still some old properties which will require to be dealt with and others which are rapidly approaching that condition.

It is probable that from 30 to 50 houses will be required each year for some years to come to deal with the problem, and a proportion of these houses may have to be built under the 1933 Act to meet the needs of certain workers who cannot be housed under the 1930 Act.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, 154 houses were inspected, of which 70 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. Under Section 16 of the Act of 1930, notices were served in respect of 48 houses, and an undertaking was given that they would not be used for human habitation in respect of 41 houses. Closing Orders were made in respect of 7 houses. Closing Orders were made in respect of 7 houses. (See Appendix II.).

(c) **Improvement of Insanitary Areas.**—The Broad Street Improvement Scheme under Part II. of the Act of 1925, was completed in 1931 and the houses, 63 in number, have proved of great assistance in meeting the housing needs of the town. A small clearance area at the corner of Broad Street and Kirkgate is being considered under Part I. of the 1930 Act.

(d) **Overcrowding.**—Action was taken when practicable, but lack of alternative accommodation makes effective action very difficult at times.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This has always been found in very good order when inspected by me.

8. **Miscellaneous.**—(a) **Infectious Diseases.**—The number of cases notified was 228 compared with 188 in 1931, 248 in 1930 and 163 in 1929. The diseases notified were:—Scarlet Fever, 59; Diphtheria, 26; Erysipelas, 12; Puerperal Fever, 4; Ophthalmia, 3; Chickenpox, 52; Primary Pneumonia, 59; Influenzal Pneumonia, 4; Puerperal Pyrexia, 9.

(b) **Vital Statistics.**—Details of the principal rates will be found in Table I. of Appendix I. The birth-rate was 17.9 compared with 18.6 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 7.1 compared with 7.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 13.7 compared with 13.5 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 84 compared with 86 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.98 compared with 0.61 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.15 and 0.23. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.98 compared with 0.87 for Scotland. Of the 238 children whose births were registered, 17 were illegitimate, while 125 were males and 113 were females. There were 174 deaths, 87 of males and 87 of females. Of these 31 were of children under 5 years of age (20 of them under 1 year), and 74 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 69

(or 39.7 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 29; Apoplexy, 19; Malignant Tumours, 9; Tuberculosis, 15; Violent Deaths, 6; Bronchitis, 10; Pneumonia, 17; Influenza, 2; Diseases of early infancy, 6. There were 2 deaths connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Eleven inspections of factories, 25 of workshops and 26 of workplaces were made. Only two defects, want of cleanliness, were found and remedied. The usual statement has been forwarded to the Home Office.

Burgh of Alva.

1. **General.**—The general sanitation of the Burgh has been maintained at a satisfactory standard. Nothing of unusual moment has occurred to affect the health of the Town injuriously.

2. **Water Supply.**—This is of good quality and carefully managed, but the question of extra storage is under consideration. The housing developments in the Burgh make it advisable that something should be done in this direction in the near future.

3, 4, and 5.—**Drainage, Sewage Disposal and Offensive Trades.**—These matters are dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector. A discharge of tar from the gas works interfered with the action of the sewage purification works and steps were taken by the Town Council to prevent a recurrence.

6. **Housing.**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—Eight houses were completed during the year and 12 other houses were nearing completion at the end of the year. It was originally intended that these houses would be built under the 1930 Act, but ultimately the Town Council decided that they were to come under the provisions of the 1924 Act. Towards the end of the year, the Council applied for and obtained approval to erect 26 additional houses under the 1924 Act. The Council has purchased certain sites and is negotiating for other sites for the erection of houses under the 1930 Act, the details of which have not yet been decided upon. Although there was a list of some 76 applicants for houses, it is expected that the new houses under the 1924 Act will help to meet the demand to a large extent and that a number of tenants in houses ear-marked for demolition will be able to occupy houses vacated by those obtaining new houses. This will reduce the number of houses required under the 1930 Act to some extent, but probably 25 to 30 will be necessary to meet the present needs of the Burgh.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, the number of dwelling houses inspected was 46, of which 36 were considered to be unfit for human habitation. Notices under Section 16 of the 1930 Act were issued in respect of 6 houses, but final action is being delayed until alternative accommodation is available. (See Appendix II.).

Under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, intimations as to insufficient water closet accommodation were complied with in 16 cases and 7 cases were still pending at the end of the year.

(c) There were no schemes under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the Act of 1930.

(d) One case of gross overcrowding was dealt with and improvement was obtained, without prosecution. Other less serious cases were remedied where practicable.

7. **Slaughterhouses.**—These were found satisfactory, as a rule, when inspected by me.

8. **Miscellaneous.**—(a) **Infectious Diseases.**—The total number of cases notified was 65 compared with 34 last year, 46 in 1930 and 94 in 1929. The diseases notified were:—Scarlet Fever, 18; Diphtheria, 2; Erysipelas, 7; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1; Acute Primary Pneumonia, 6; Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, 1; Chickenpox, 29; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1.

(b) **Vital Statistics.**—The various rates are detailed in Table I. of Appendix I. The birth-rate was 15.1 compared with 18.6 for Scotland. The illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 3.4 compared with 7.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 13.5 compared with 13.5 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 17 compared with 86 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.52 compared with 0.61 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were 0.26 and 0.23. The epidemic disease death-rate was 0.26 compared with 0.87 for Scotland. Of the 58 children whose births were registered, 2 were illegitimate, while 28 were males and 30 were females. There were 52 deaths, 17 of males and 35 of females. Of these, 4 were of children under 5 years of age (1 of them under 1 year) and 31 were of persons over 65 years of age, leaving 17 (or 23.6 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 12; Apoplexy, 10; Malignant Tumours, 3; Tuberculosis, 3; Pneumonia, 2; Bronchitis, 2; Diseases of early infancy, nil; Old age, 11. There was one death connected with child-birth,

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Twenty-five inspections of factories, 41 of workshops and 23 of workplaces were made during the year. Only one defect, want of cleanliness, was found and it was remedied.

Burgh of Tillicoultry.

1. **General.**—There is nothing special to report as regards circumstances injurious to the health of the Burgh.

2. **Water Supply.**—No complaints have been received by me regarding the water supply, which is of good quality and sufficient for the present needs of the community. There is sufficient water in the gathering ground for the further development of the supply should it be required for the growth of the town in the future.

3, 4, and 5.—**Drainage, Sewage Disposal and Offensive Trades.**—The drainage and sewage works have been attended to by the Burgh Surveyor in a satisfactory manner. No complaints have been received and the sewage works were working satisfactorily when inspected.

6. **Housing.**—(a) **Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—Sixteen houses under the 1924 Act and 6 under the 1930 Act, were completed and occupied during the year, while 6 others under the 1930 Act were almost ready for occupation at the end of the year. A further scheme of 14 houses under the 1930 Act and 2 under the 1924 Act was under consideration at the end of the year. These activities in housing are helping to relieve the housing conditions of the Burgh, and a housing programme for the erection of 10 or 12 houses per annum for some years to come should meet the normal requirements. Any development in trade, however, might easily demand additional building.

(b) **The Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, the number of dwelling-houses inspected as likely to require attention was 44. Of these, 21 were considered to be unfit for human habitation, but 16 of these were already reported upon last year. Two houses were rendered fit for habitation following a notice under Section 14 (1) of the 1930 Act. Notices were issued in terms of Section 16 in respect of 5 dwelling houses and in 3 cases undertaking was given that the houses would not be used

for human habitation until rendered fit. In the other 2 cases closing orders were made. (See Appendix II.).

(c) No schemes were under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the Act of 1930, but the Town Council contemplate consideration of such a scheme at some future date.

(d) Overcrowding.—Only one case of serious overcrowding was found and remedied.

Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.—A block of four dwellings was passed for grant under the Act last year. Owing to difficulty in obtaining alternative accommodation for the tenants, the work of reconstruction was delayed and an extension of time for the work was allowed. When completed, these houses should be an asset in the housing of the workers of the town.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This belongs to the Co-operative Society and is of modern construction. It was well conducted and clean when inspected by me.

8. **Miscellaneous.**—(a) **Infectious Diseases.**—The total number of cases notified was 41 compared with 19 last year, 122 in 1930 and 41 in 1929. The diseases notified were:—Scarlet Fever, 10; Diphtheria, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1; Primary Pneumonia, 7; Influenzal Pneumonia, 1; Chickenpox, 18; and Encephalitis Lethargica, 1.

(b) **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 15.0 compared with that of 18.6 for Scotland and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births was 2.2 compared with 7.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 15.0 compared with 13.5 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was 22 compared with 86 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was nil compared with 0.61 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates for non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.23. The death-rate from the principal epidemic diseases was 0.67 compared with 0.87 for Scotland. Of the 45 children whose births were registered, 1 was illegitimate, 18 were males and 27 were females. There were 45 deaths, 16 of males and 29 of females. Of these, 2 were of children under 5 years of age (one of them under 1 year) and 29 of persons over 65 years of age, leaving only 14 (or 31.1 per cent. of the total deaths) of persons who died between the ages of 5 and 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease, 9; Apoplexy, 8; Malignant Tumours, 7; Old Age, 5; Pneumonia, 2. There were no deaths connected with child-birth.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—Eighteen inspections of factories, 27 of workshops and 10 of workplaces were made during the year. Three defects were found, but they were remedied without trouble. No lists of out-workers were received.

Burgh of Dollar.

1. **General.**—Nothing occurred during the year which might be said to have a special bearing on health.

2. **Water Supply.**—The supply is a good one and ample for the needs of the Burgh. Complaint of shortage in part of the Old Town received attention from the Burgh Surveyor and Mr Proudfoot, Water Engineer.

3 and 4.—**Drainage and Sewage Purification.**—The drainage system appears to function satisfactorily, but it requires chaining and flushing in certain sections periodically. The question of improving the sewage farm which deals with the main portion of the sewage of the town has been under consideration. The ground has become more water-logged than usual and it has not been dealing with the increased volume of sewage as thoroughly as in former years. The effluent from the farm, however, is still perfectly clear and there is no pollution of the River Devon from it. At the same time, the laying of new sub-soil drainage tiles, the more careful distribution of the sewage over the land by adjusting the levels of ditches and distributing channels, and a preliminary sedimentation of insoluble solids and liquifaction of sewage in a grit chamber and septic tank would probably render the system very satisfactory and place it beyond criticism.

5. **Offensive Trades.**—There are none.

6. **Housing.**—(a) **The Sufficiency of Working Class Houses.**—During the year eight houses of three apartments were completed. These were erected under the 1924 Act and not, as originally intended, under the 1930 Act. The Council gave an opportunity to tenants in houses ear-marked for closure to apply for the new houses, but none of them did so. At the close of the year the question of erecting a further instalment of houses was still under consideration, and I am of opinion that, until an instalment of at least 8 houses is built, there is little prospect of getting the old insanitary property closed and demolished. The policy of proceeding with demolition orders immediately the alternative accommodation is available for tenants in insanitary houses is the only practicable one in the circumstances. Unfortunately, the number of units in the houses ear-marked for closure will not produce the maximum grant under the 1930 Act and a proportion of the houses might be allowed

to rank for grant under the Act of 1933. The scheme for the erection of houses of 4 and 5 rooms under the 1924 Act was particularly suitable for local requirements, and it is unfortunate that it was not approved before the grant under that Act was withdrawn.

(b) **Habitability of Existing Houses.**—Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, 23 houses were inspected, of which 12 were considered unfit for human habitation. These 12 houses were previously ear-marked for demolition or closure and, in 3 cases, undertaking was given that they would not be used for human habitation after the present tenants find other accommodation. On the whole the habitability of the houses in the Burgh is satisfactory. (See Appendix II.).

(c) There were no schemes under consideration for dealing with clearance or improvement areas under Part I. of the 1930 Act.

(d) No action was required as regards overcrowding.

7. **Slaughterhouse.**—This is situated outside the Burgh and was found satisfactory on inspection.

8. **Miscellaneous.**—(a) **Infectious Diseases.**—The total number of cases notified was 9 compared with 6 last year, 6 in 1930 and 16 in 1929. The diseases notified were:—Scarlet Fever, 6; Diphtheria, 1; Chickenpox, 1; and Acute Primary Pneumonia, 1.

(b) **Vital Statistics.**—The birth-rate was 12.9 compared with 18.6 for Scotland, and the illegitimate birth-rate per 100 total births, was 15.8 compared with 7.1 for Scotland. The death-rate was 10.8 compared with 13.5 for Scotland. The infantile death-rate was nil compared with 86 for Scotland. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.68 compared with 0.61 for Scotland, while the corresponding rates from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were nil and 0.23. There were no deaths from epidemic diseases. Of the 19 children whose births were registered, 1 was illegitimate, 12 were males and 7 were females. Of the 16 persons who died, 4 were males and 12 females; there was none under 5 years of age, but 11 were over 65 years of age, leaving 5 (or 31.3 per cent.) between the ages of 5 and 65. The principal causes of death were:—Apoplexy, 4; Malignant Tumours, 1; Old Age, 3; Tuberculosis, 1. There were no deaths connected with child-birth, and none from heart disease, bronchitis or pneumonia.

9. **Workshops and Workplaces.**—There are no factories. Twenty-five inspections were made of workshops and workplaces, which were all found kept in a satisfactory condition.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Water Supply.—Special Water Supply Districts.—There are now six Special Water Supply Districts in the County, one new District having been formed during the year, namely the village of Menstrie on 4th October, 1932.

The water supply throughout the various districts was of good quality and sufficient for all requirements during the year.

About 170 lin. yds. of new 4" main water pipe were laid in 1932 in connection with the County Council's Housing Scheme at Sauchie (5th Development).

Drainage, Sewage Purification and Disposal.—Special Drainage Districts.—Little trouble was experienced in any of the six Special Drainage Districts of the County and the Drainage Systems worked efficiently throughout the year. The effluent from the various Sewage Purification Plants was generally satisfactory.

Fishcross Special Drainage District and Tullibody Special Drainage District.—The work of constructing sewers and filters, etc., at the above Special Drainage Districts (referred to in last year's Annual Report) was completed towards the close of 1932 and the systems put into operation.

These works should effect noticeable improvement in the two Districts, as all sink and other liquid waste which was previously discharged into channels at the sides of the public roads, frequently causing nuisance conditions during warm weather, will ultimately be connected to the main sewers.

A number of house drains were connected to the sewers soon after completion of the work and it is believed that others will quickly follow.

Menstrie Special Drainage District.—The improvements to Menstrie Sewage Purification Plant, referred to in last year's report, were completed during the year and have proved satisfactory.

Undernoted is a list of new sewers laid during 1932, viz.:—

				Lineal Yards	
				6"	9"
Fishcross, Sauchie Village, etc., Special Drainage District	...	...	...	1455	180
Tullibody Special Drainage District	...	...	...	1758	1356
Menstrie Housing Scheme (3rd Development)	...	...	...	278	—
Cambus Housing Scheme	...	...	...	165	—
Sauchie Housing Scheme (5th Development)	...	...	...	274	—
Totals	...	...	...	3930	1536

Where new drains were constructed or alterations were made to existing drains during the year, the work was regularly inspected, the smoke test being applied in 63 cases. 34 connections were made to main sewers throughout 1932.

Scavenging.—Special Scavenging Districts.—The work of Scavenging in Sauchie Special Scavenging District was again carried out by the contractor in a satisfactory manner and no cause for complaint was observed. The service is a daily one and a disused quarry is used for the deposit of the refuse.

In other areas of the County, which are not Special Scavenging Districts, the work is in the hands of Contractors also and complaints are few and of a minor nature and readily removed.

In villages where no Public Service exists, difficulty is sometimes experienced by householders in disposing of refuse satisfactorily, as in a few cases only will farmers accept it as manure. These are usually small isolated hamlets which preclude the possibility of a Public Service owing to financial considerations, etc.

The destruction of rats at Public Coups has been kept in view and where necessary, steps have been taken to destroy these vermin by poisoning, gassing, etc.

The following dry closets, common to two or more tenants, still exist, viz.:—21 common to 2 tenants, 4 common to 3 tenants, and 2 common to 4 tenants, a total of 27. A number of these dry closets, however, are in old properties which are likely to be dealt with under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

Nuisances.—The district was regularly inspected throughout the year for the detection of nuisances and 43 complaints were received from time to time regarding alleged nuisances. These complaints were immediately investigated and action taken where necessary. During the year the existence of 33 nuisances was ascertained as a result of general inspections or complaints received. They were mostly of a minor character and a remedy was readily secured following intimation to the persons responsible, and without the service of Statutory notice.

Offensive Trades.—The four Slaughterhouses within the landward area of the County were frequently inspected and on the whole were found to be kept in a reasonably clean condition. In one instance, a tendency to neglect the implements and equipment when cleaning up, was observed, but this was subsequently given the necessary attention on being brought to the notice of the butcher. The number of animals slaughtered during 1932 is as follows, viz.:—295 cattle, 746 sheep, 224 pigs, a total of 1265. Regular inspections were also made of the Knaekery at Tullibody, but at no time was any cause for complaint observed.

Factories and Workshops.—These premises are regularly inspected as required by Statute. The buildings are mostly small and the employees few in number. Where defects were found they were usually of a minor nature and quickly remedied. The number of premises on the register is the same as last year, viz.:—14, as follows:—Bakers 4, Blacksmiths 4, Dress-makers 1, Joiners 2, Shoemakers 1, Tailors 2—14. 47 inspections were made of these premises during the year and only a few defects were found.

Schools.—Schools were inspected from time to time and were always found clean and in good order and well kept by the School Staff.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Landward Area of the County and no question arose under this heading during the year.

Burial Grounds.—The Burial Grounds were well kept and there was no occasion for action on Public Health grounds during the year.

Tents and Vans.—Tents and Vans were inspected on 15 occasions throughout the year and no cause for complaint was observed at the times of inspection.

Infectious Diseases.—113 cases of Scarlet Fever and 50 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year and 150 of these cases were removed to Hospitals; 170 visits of enquiry were made in connection with cases notified; 190 houses were disinfected, and 165 intimations were sent to Headmasters of Schools, etc., intimating the existence of infectious disease among scholars. Disinfection of library books from infected houses was carried out during the year and the books returned to the libraries. One set of bedding was destroyed and compensation allowed amounting to £2.

Housing—

The Local Authority's scheme of assistance for promoting the building of houses by private enterprise, under the Housing, etc., Act, 1923, was taken advantage of during the year by 7 applicants for the erection of 7 houses. These applications were approved and one house was completed, and the remaining six were in course of construction during the year.

During 1932, 9 applications were received for assistance under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, in aid of the reconstruction and improvements of 11 dwellinghouses, and 7 of these applications, covering 9 dwellings, were approved. Certificate "B" for payment of grant, etc., was issued in 16 cases during 1932 on completion of the work.

78 houses were built by the Local Authority during the year, under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.

A copy of the report for year ended 31st December, 1932, of proceedings taken under the various Housing Acts, etc., is appended to this report (Appendix II.)

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year, 78 samples of various foods were taken for analysis, as follows, viz.:—Sweet milk 37, sausage 14, butter 8, mince 7, tea 2, coffee 2, rice 2, glycerine 2, olive oil 2, and sago 2.

In the case of one sample of milk, which was found slightly below the standard, a warning was given, and subsequent samples taken were found to be genuine.

Three samples of sausage and two of mince were found to contain preservatives slightly in excess of the amount permitted, or at a period of the year when not permitted, and the vendors of these samples were warned. On samples being again taken, these were found to comply with the regulations.

Food Inspection, etc.—Frequent inspections were made of vans, butcher shops, etc., for the detection of unsound food, but in no case was any action required. The premises were usually found clean and well kept.

Milk Production.—At the beginning of the year there were 42 dairies on the register and during the year one was added, making a total of 43 at the close of the year.

In one case it was found that a few animals were being kept in unregistered premises attached to a registered dairy, but the dairymen immediately discontinued the practice on being warned.

108 inspections were made of registered and unregistered dairy premises.

The byres contained approximately 900 cows and premises and animals were usually found well kept and in good order.

On change of tenancy, registration of new premises, or as other opportunity occurs, attention is directed to any points on which the premises do not comply with the Bye-laws, and in this way a number of improvements have been effected.

As a rule, it is found that those responsible show a genuine desire to comply with the Byelaws, etc., and no serious trouble was experienced in connection with Dairy Premises in the County during the year.

The two certified herds in the County were regularly inspected and were, on the whole, well conducted during the year.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—A number of properties were dealt with under the Act during the year and householders were supplied with rat poison and instructed in its use, on application.

During the year a gassing machine of the "Cyanogas" type was obtained by the Department and is proving very useful for destruction of rats about refuse tips, open spaces, etc., wherever suitable.

The Local Authority took part in Scottish Rat Week, which evoked keen interest on the part of the general public.

Piggeries.—The number of piggeries in the County Area is small. These premises were inspected from time to time and found satisfactory.

Burgh of Alloa.

Water Supply.—This department is under the charge of Mr Cairns, Burgh Surveyor, and during the year the Burgh was well supplied with wholesome water.

The improvement in conditions at Saline, mentioned by Mr Cairns, in last year's report was maintained during 1932.

About 495 lin. yds. of new 6" main water pipes were laid during the year.

Drainage.—The main sewers are also under the charge of Mr Cairns, Burgh Surveyor, and no trouble was experienced in 1932. During the year about 490 lin. yds. of 9" sewer were laid.

46 Smoke tests or other inspections were made of new drains in course of construction and these were found satisfactory.

Nuisances.—During the year, 51 complaints were received and investigated, and 187 intimations were served relating to 201 nuisances. The nuisances were mostly of a minor character and no undue delay was met with in having them remedied. A proportion of the complaints received referred to nuisance conditions in connection with old property earmarked for attention under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

Offensive Trades.—These businesses were carried on in a satisfactory manner, and in the case of the Gut and Tripe Cleaner, referred to in last year's report, the premises were altered and improved during the year and are now thoroughly satisfactory and up to date.

Housing.—The housing conditions in the burgh were regularly inspected throughout the year, and appended hereto is a copy of the Report for year ended 31st December, 1932, on proceedings taken under the various Housing Acts (Appendix II.)

The Town Council have steadily pursued their policy for improving housing conditions and during the year 96 houses in the Walk and Bowhouse Scheme, under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, were completed and occupied, while work on the 10 houses at Medwyn Place, under the 1924 Act, was almost completed at the end of the year.

In a number of cases throughout the Council's Broad Street Improvement Scheme, tenants were found permitting lodgers to occupy one of the apartments. The tenants were immediately warned and ultimately the lodgers removed to other accommodation.

During the year the Council had under consideration the provision of hostel accommodation for single persons to be displaced from insanitary houses, etc., and there can be no doubt such accommodation would prove a boon to these persons.

Slaughterhouse.—The Public Slaughterhouse is kept in a satisfactory condition and is well conducted. The Tripery premises were reconstructed during the year and are now entirely satisfactory.

Factories and Workshops.—The number of Factories and Workshops on the register is 94, consisting of:—Bakers 5, Blacksmiths 6, Bookbinders 1, Boxmakers 2, Cartwrights 2, Coopers 3, Cabinetmakers 3, Cyclemakers 5, Dressmakers 7, Electricians 4, Glaziers 1, Hosiers 5, Joiners 5, Lathsplitters 2, Milliners 7, Painters 5, Photographers 1, Plumbers 5, Ragsorters 1, Saddlers 2, Sawshapers 1, Shoemakers 7, Tailors 6, Tinsmiths 2, Watchmakers 6—94.

46 inspections were made of these premises and in a few cases defects were found which were subsequently remedied.

One notice was received from the Factory Inspector, intimating a defect in a workshop. This was investigated and remedied.

Scavenging.—The Scavenging of the Burgh was efficiently carried out during the year under the management of Mr Cairns, Burgh Surveyor. Much material that could be burned by householders is still left for collection by the Department and so the cost of collection is increased. Waste paper, etc., from shops and business premises is collected separately and burned at the Burgh Coup. The improvement in collection following the introduction of mechanical haulage has been maintained and the Burgh is clean and the streets are tidy and well kept.

Sanitary Conveniences.—As mentioned in last year's report the water closet accommodation for properties in the Burgh where notices were served on proprietors to provide additional accommodation, can now be considered satisfactory. Further progress has also to be reported in the number of houses provided with inside sink and water supply and where this has been provided it has proved a great benefit to the tenants. There are no dry closets, privy middens or ashpits existing within the Burgh.

Lodging Houses.—The two lodging houses in the burgh were kept in good condition and found clean when inspected.

Burial Grounds.—The Burial Grounds continue to be well kept and are not over-crowded. Interments in Greenside Cemetery are few in number and this burial ground is not objectionable on Public Health grounds.

Burgh of Alva.

Water Supply.—The water supply was adequate for the needs of the Burgh and of wholesome quality. A number of new connections were made and during the year about 72 lin. yards of new 2" main pipes were laid in connection with the Local Authority's Housing Scheme at Cobblecrook.

Drainage.—The main sewers were maintained in good order during the year and all manholes periodically inspected and cleaned. The Sewage Purification plant has proved satisfactory and although a little difficulty was experienced in the working of the Sludge Pump at the beginning of the year, this was ultimately remedied. On inspection, the effluent from the plant was found to be satisfactory.

Nuisances.—19 nuisances were found during the year as a result of inspections, etc. These were all speedily remedied following intimation.

Scavenging.—The cleansing of the Burgh was regularly and efficiently carried out throughout the year and gave no cause for complaint. An "Albion" Refuse Motor Wagon was purchased during the year and its use in the Cleansing Department has greatly facilitated the work of refuse collection. The Burgh tip was well managed during the year and was in no way offensive.

Housing.—Continuous inspection were made of housing conditions in the Burgh in 1932 and in a number of cases where minor repairs or improvements were found necessary, these were carried out without recourse to statutory action, but as pointed out in last year's report, difficulty is sometimes experienced in having

repairs carried out in cases where property has been allowed to fall into disrepair. Property of this type is generally, however, earmarked for dealing with under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. Annexed is a copy of the report for year ended 31st December, 1932, of action taken under the Housing Acts (Appendix II.)

Slaughterhouses.—Frequent visits of inspection were paid to the three private slaughterhouses in the Burgh during 1932 and the premises were always found in a satisfactory state.

Factories and Workshops.—48 Inspections were made of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Tents and Vans.—14 visits of inspection were paid to tents and vans, but no cause for complaint was noted.

Sanitary Conveniences, etc.—During 1932, 18 additional W.C.'s were built and the number of common W.C.'s in the Burgh at the close of the year was 55 common to two tenants, 65 common to three tenants, 87 common to four tenants, and 21 common to five or more tenants.

Burgh of Tillicoultry.

Water Supply.—The water supply for the Burgh has been of wholesome quality and adequate for all purposes throughout the year. A leak was found in the delivery tank during the year, but this was quickly put right.

Drainage.—Throughout the year, the main sewers were maintained in good order and little trouble was experienced in this Department. The Sewage Purification Plant was in good working order during 1932 and the effluent obtained was fairly satisfactory.

Housing.—Inspections of the housing conditions within the Burgh were made as required by the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations (Scotland) 1928, and annexed is a copy of the Report for year ended 31st December, 1932, of proceedings taken, etc. (Appendix II.)

Slaughterhouses.—The Private Slaughterhouse within the Burgh, which is of recent construction, was always found clean and tidy when inspected. 33 Inspections were made during the year.

Nuisances.—36 Nuisances of a minor nature were found during the year and no difficulty was met with in having them remedied following the usual intimation to those responsible.

Public Conveniences.—During the year, a new Public Convenience was built by the Town Council at the west end of High Street to replace an old and insanitary cast-iron erection previously in use. The Public Conveniences were always found well kept and not misused by the public.

Factories and Workshops.—44 inspections were made of Factories and Workshops, and these were usually found clean and in good order.

Scavenging.—The Burgh Scavenging was regularly carried out throughout the year and the whole town presents a clean and tidy appearance. Some alterations in the method of regulating refuse tipped were instituted during the year, and the condition of the Burgh Tip has been thus improved.

Water Closets Used in Common.—The following is the approximate number of common water closets in use within the Burgh, viz.:—18 common to two tenants each, 42 common to three tenants each, and 64 common to four tenants each—a total of 124.

Burgh of Dollar.

Water Supply.—The water supply has been of good quality and adequate for all needs during the year.

Drainage.—The drainage of the Burgh was satisfactory throughout the year and gave very little trouble.

Housing.—Inspections were made from time to time of housing conditions within the Burgh, and annexed hereto is a copy of the report for the year ended 31st December, 1932, of Inspections made and Proceedings taken (Appendix II.)

Nuisances.—Two complaints were received during 1932, and a nuisance was found to exist in each case. Intimation was made to the "Authors" of the nuisances, and a remedy was speedily secured.

Factories and Workshops.—20 visits of inspection were paid to these premises, which were found in a satisfactory condition.

Scavenging.—The Scavenging of the Burgh received adequate attention during the year and gave no cause for complaint.

The Burgh refuse tip was kept in fairly satisfactory condition and attention was given to the destruction of rats from time to time.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

I herewith submit my seventh annual report on the inspection of dairy herds in the County, which includes the Burghs of Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry and Dollar.

There are 43 registered herds housing approximately 965 cows, and 38 exempted premises with 142 cows.

During 1932, one hundred and ten visits of inspection have been made to registered premises, and approximately 3,109 cows have been clinically examined.

Forty-five visits have been made to Exempted Premises and 186 cows examined.

Of the total 3,295 cows; 2,834 were cows in milk, the remaining 461 being dry cows.

From these inspections, 93 cows were found with abnormal udders, 13 showing symptoms suggestive of Tuberculosis, and from each of these a sample of milk was taken and submitted for microscopic examination, but in no case was the Tubercle Bacillus demonstrated. In eight of the samples, pathogenic organisms were present, rendering the milk unfit for human consumption. These eight animals were isolated from the healthy stock and fed for beef purposes.

Thirty-six cows showed atrophy of one or more quarters, but where the other quarters are healthy this is of little consequence. The atrophy usually results from a previous Mastitis or from external traumatism either to the gland itself or to the milk duct.

Twenty-three animals were found suffering from acute Mastitis, which is a much more serious affection, not only because of the damage to the gland, but also on account of the danger of infecting other cows. Wherever possible, these animals were immediately isolated and the purulent discharges destroyed, and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

As in previous years, the health and condition of the dairy stock is quite satisfactory. In most herds the cows are regularly groomed, and in this respect a marked improvement has been noted in the last few years. The premises also are mostly in accordance with the requirements of the local bye-laws, and the producers in this area are fully alive to the necessity of cleanliness of their stock and premises in the production of a clean milk supply.

As mentioned in previous reports, a score card for all registered herds would be a great help in gauging the improvement or otherwise, and an inducement to further cleanliness.

The feeding of the stock is very similar to that of previous years, with a still growing practice of increasing the concentrated ingredients, with reduction of the more bulky and less nutritious foods. This, I understand, is proving most satisfactory in producing a better quality and a noticeable increase in quantity of the milk.

The ration consists of bruised oats, bran, cakes (cotton, dairy and linseed), meals (bean, dairy and molassine), dried grains and treacle, with turnips, cabbage, kale, a little beet pulp, hay and straw. Potatoes have been used in most herds during 1932, as an adjunct to the ration, due to the abundant crop and the lower market value.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, SCOTLAND, 1923.

There are two certified herds in the County, both being under the same management, **The Dovecot Certified Herds (Muirside and The Ditch).**

These herds have been regularly inspected and the biannual tuberculin tests carried out in April and October. Both herds now consist entirely of pedigree Ayrshire cows which have been mostly bred and reared from selected and tested stock from these herds.

In the April test at Muirside, 25 animals were submitted with one reactor. At the Ditch, 27 cows were inoculated—two reacting.

In the October tests of the 30 animals inoculated at Muirside, one only reacted, and at The Ditch, 28 cows tested were all negative.

The reactors from these tests were immediately removed from the herd.

During 1932, 153 cows and heifers and 9 bulls, have been tested at various intervals at the neighbouring breeding farm at Muirpark by the double intradermal method. This is done firstly with a view to maintaining or replenishing the stock at Muirside and The Ditch with home bred animals, and secondly for the production of tested stock for the market. The surplus tested stock is mostly sold in this area and is doing a very great deal to improve the health of the dairy stock in the County.

Of the 162 animals tested at Muirpark, only 3 cows gave a positive reaction and two were doubtful. The 5 animals were immediately evicted.

Test charts and health certificates of all animals tested during the year in the above herds have been lodged with Mr Shanks, County Clerk.

The feeding of these herds is similar to that of previous years and consists of bruised oats, bran, decorticated cotton and linseed cakes, bean and dairy meals, treacle, cabbage, kale, turnips and a restricted amount of hay.

At the various inspections the animals, without exception, have been found healthy and in good condition and regularly groomed. There has been no case of an udder affection nor any contagious disease during the year.

The bedding is entirely of white sawdust and is an improvement on any other bedding.

Comparative Table of Milk Supply at The Dovecot Certified Herds. Muirside.

	Average No. of Cows and Heifers.	Total No. of Gallons.	Average Gal lons per Cow.	Average Butter Fat.	Highest Daily Yield in Gallons.
1928:	17 Cows 4 Heifers	12,194 1,997	717 499	3.5 per cent.	
Total,	21	14,191			
1929:	14 Cows 9 Heifers	12,667 6,001	850 667	3.87 per cent.	5.75
Total,	23	18,668			
1930:	19 Cows 7 Heifers	17,383 4,959	915 708½	3.87 per cent.	6.1
Total,	26	22,342			
1931:	21 Cows 5 Heifers	21,273 4,045	1013 809	3.70 per cent.	7.5
Total,	26	25,318			
1932:	19 Cows 7 Heifers	16,782 5,605	883 801	3.79 per cent.	6.0
Total,	26	22,387			

	Animals giving over 5 gallons per day when in full lacta- tion.	Animals giving be- tween 4 and 5 gal- lons per day when in full lactation.
1928	4	2
1929	3	8
1930	8	14
1931	10	19
1932	10	12

The Ditch.

	Average No of Cows and Heifers.	Total No. of Gallons.	Average Gal- lons per Cow.	Average Butter Fat	Highest Daily Yield in Gallons
1932 :	20 Cows	21,860	1094	3.73	7.1
	6 Heifers	4,128	688	per cent.	
Total,	26	25,994	1782		
		Animals giving over 5 gallons per day when in full lacta- tion.		Animals giving be- tween 4 and 5 gal- lons per day when in full lactation.	
	1932	12		8	

The total milk production for 1932 was 25,994 gallons against 18,027 in 1931.

The above figures are taken from the official milk recorder's report.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1924

Butchers' Shops.—In the burghal and landward areas of the County, there are 25 butchers' shops and to these 133 visits of inspection have been made during 1932. The meat dealt in is of a high standard. Cow and bull beef is never handled by any of these retailers, and frozen or chilled meat only dealt in to a very small extent.

There has been no cause for serious complaint during the year. Over all, there is a marked improvement in the last few years.

Forty-two lbs. of meat were seized and condemned from these shops during 1932. This compares favourably with the 58lbs. in 1931, 54½lbs. in 1930, 71lbs. in 1929, 325lbs. in 1928, and 229lbs. in 1927.

Abattoirs.—There are 8 slaughterhouses in the County, 7 of which are private and used solely by one retailer. They are under the supervision of a Detention Officer, who inspects all animals slaughtered and reports on bad or doubtful carcasses.

During the year, 157 visits of inspection were made to these slaughterhouses, 129 being visits to the Alloa Burgh slaughterhouse, which is the principal slaughterhouse in the County. It has a resident Superintendent who keeps the premises in a most satisfactory condition.

Comparative Table of Condemned Meat from Slaughterhouses.

		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1930	.....	3	8	1	—
1931	.....	6	4	—	16
1932	.....	4	1	1	5

The above amount for 1932 includes 16 carcasses of cows slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, weighing 2 tons, 16 cwt., 1 qr., 2 lbs.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS, 1894-1928.

Anthrax Order, 1928.—The sudden death of 9 animals were reported as being suspicious of Anthrax. A microscopical examination of the blood was made in each case, but all proved negative.

Tuberculosis Order, 1928.—Under this order, 36 suspects have been reported to me or have been seized as a result of the routine inspection of dairy herds, 8 being ordered out of dairies and 28 reported by the owners. Of this number, 5 were condemned on clinical examination and 3 after the Tuberculin test, 20 being passed as clinically free from Tuberculosis. Of the 16 animals condemned and slaughtered, chronic cough with definite clinical symptoms accounted for 14, the remaining 2 being tuberculosis with emaciation. The total agreed valuation of the 16 animals was £97 and £43 was the sum paid in compensation.

Swine Fever Orders, 1908-1923.—Three suspected cases of Swine Fever were reported, two of which were confirmed by the Ministry. The usual precautions were taken and disinfection carried out.

Sheep Scab Order, 1928.—There was one case of suspected Sheep Scab reported, but microscopic examinations of the scrapings proved negative.

APPENDIX I.

Vital Statistics,

*Returns of Infectious Disease, Infantile
Mortality and Tuberculosis for 1932.*

TABLE I.

	Births per 1000 population.	Deaths per 1000 population.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births.	Deaths from Tuberculosis per 1000 population.				Deaths from Epidemic Disease per 1000 population.			
				Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Phthisis).		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.					
				1932.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	1932.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.		1932.	Mean of Preceding 5 years.	
Clackmannan County Dis.	16.7	11.1	12.4	85	7.4	0.47	0.51	0.19	0.17	0.37	0.38
Alloa Burgh -	17.9	13.7	13.7	84	91	0.98	0.63	0.15	0.27	0.98	0.71
Alva Burgh -	15.1	13.5	14.2	17	6.4	0.52	0.36	0.26	0.10	0.26	0.36
Tillicoultry Burgh -	15.0	15.0	16.9	22	9.4	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.47	0.67	0.47
Dollar Burgh -	12.9	10.8	17.0	0	51	0.68	0.27	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.26
Clackmannanshire -	16.7	12.3	13.6	69	81	0.65	0.52	0.16	0.23	0.62	0.52
Scotland -	18.6	13.5	13.6	86	85	0.61	0.66	0.23	0.27	0.87	0.63

TABLE II.—RETURN OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, &c., DURING THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1932.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.											
DISEASE	At all Ages	At Age—Years.							Cases re-moved to Hos-pital	Cases not re-moved to Hos-pital	
		Under 1.	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
A.—DISEASES SPECIFIED IN THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889. AND DISEASES NOTIFIABLE IN TERMS OF REGULATIONS MADE UNDER SECTION 78 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.											
Typhoid or Enteric Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, ...	113	3	18	69	16	5	2	...	107	6	...
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, ...	50	1	9	26	7	6	1	...	48	2	...
Erysipelas, ...	25	...	1	1	2	5	15	1	8	17	...
Puerperal Fever, ...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...
Cholera, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox ...	174	9	45	118	2	...	...	...	4	1	...
Infective Jaundice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	...
Malaria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Paralysis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-Encephalitis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia, ...	94	8	40	18	12	8	5	...	1	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, ...	7	...	...	1	1	5	...	3	56	38	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	32	...	...	5	4	16	7	...	3	4	...
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	25	...	7	10	3	5	...	...	\$14	18	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	\$13	12	...
Total	541	26	120	248	53	60	30	4	266	275	1
B.—DISEASES TO WHICH THE PROVISIONS OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT HAVE BEEN EXTENDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.											
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—NOTIFIED UNDER LOCAL PROVISIONS, NOT UNDER THE INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.											
STATE NAME OF HOSPITAL OR HOSPITALS IN WHICH CASES WERE TREATED.											
Clackmannanshire Combination Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa.											
T. B. Pavilion at County Infectious Diseases Hospital, Alloa.											
Ochil Hills Sanatorium, Milnathort.											
County Hospital, Alloa.											
Stirling Royal Infirmary.											
(Graham) Sanatorium, Kingussie.											
Robroyston Hospital, Glasgow.											
Mearns-kirk Hospital, Glasgow.											

\$ Including Cases removed to Sanatoria, etc.

Table III.—Infantile Mortality, 1932.

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN.

	Under 1 Week	1 Week and under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 3 Mths.	3 Mths. and under 6 Mths.	6 Mths. and under 12 Mths.	Total.
Chickenpox, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles, ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough, ...	—	—	—	1	0	1
Diphtheria and Croup, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Diseases, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous), ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocephalus, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions, ...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms), ...	—	—	1	1	5	7
Bronchitis, ...	—	—	3	—	—	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, ...	—	—	1	1	1	3
Other Digestive Diseases, ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations, ...	2	—	1	1	—	4
Premature Birth, ...	5	2	—	—	—	7
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus, ...	2	2	1	—	—	5
Atelectasis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, overlaying, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes, ...	—	—	1	—	1	2
Total ...	9	4	9	4	11	37

TABLE IV—TUBERCULOSIS—STATISTICAL RETURNS, 1932.
COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

I.—RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.										Number of cases notified during year in which persons of Tuberculosis has been confirmed.
	5 and 10 under 15		15 and 25		25 and 35		35 and 45		45 and 65		Under 15 up-wards
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pulmonary *	0	1	1	3	1	2	5	...	13	2	9
	{ Males										
	{ Females										
Non Pulmonary	0	0	3	1	9	4	2	...	19	3	12
	{ Males										
	{ Females										
	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	...	9	9	0
	4	3	1	3	2	3	0	...	16	8	6

* Where a case is notified as suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis it should be included under "Pulmonary" only.

II.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES WHICH RECEIVED TREATMENT UNDER THE TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS					
	In Institu- tions on January 1	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions†	In Institutions on December 31.	6
	1	2	3	4	5	
Pulmonary	10	9	9	3	...	7
	{ Males					
	{ Females					
Children	5	8	4	2	3	4
	{ Males					
	{ Females					
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	3	...	...	1
	{ Males					
	{ Females					
Children	2	2	2	1	...	1
	{ Males					
	{ Females					
	1	5	3	1	1	1
	1	5	5	...	...	1
	2	5	4	1	...	2
TOTAL	23	38	32	8	4	17

† In Column 4 show those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In Column 5 show those who were in final residence under 28 days.

‡ All patients of 15 years and upwards should be classed as Adults

III.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDENT IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1932, WHO WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS. (Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed should be included. Persons in Sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the Area in which they have their home residence.)

	NUMBER OF CASES.									
	AGE-GROUPS.									
	5 and 10 under 15	15 and 25	25 and 35	35 and 45	45 and 65 up-wards	Total	5 and 10 under 15	15 and 25	25 and 35	35 and 45 up-wards
PULMONARY §	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
A. Sputum not examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Males									
	{ Females									
B. { 1. Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	...	15
found	...	...	1	9	4	1	...	...	...	18
2. Ditto	...	...	4	6	8	6	12	1	41	...
never found	...	...	6	7	13	3	...	...	...	37
PULMONARY	1	3	10	18	33	27	20	1	113	...
...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NON-PULMONARY. ||	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Abdominal	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	{ Males									
	{ Females									
2. Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	{ Males									
	{ Females									
3. Bones and Joints (exclusive of Spine)	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	{ Males									
	{ Females									
4. Superficial Glands	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
	{ Males									
	{ Females									
5. Lupus	5	1	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	20
	{ Males									
	{ Females									
6. Other Parts or Organs	1	4	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	24
	{ Males									
	{ Females									
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Non-Pulmonary	9	14	15	13	11	9	7	1	79	...
...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL	10	17	25	31	44	36	27	2	192	...

§ Persons suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis should be included under "Pulmonary" only.

|| Persons suffering from multiple lesions should be classified according to the site of the principle lesion. No case should be included more than once in the return.

NOTE.—A patient should be retained on the register in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis for at least five years and in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis for at least three years after complete freedom from symptoms and absence of signs of tuberculosis, except such as are compatible with a healed lesion or lesions

IV.—RETURN OF NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1932, WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

(Persons dying in Sanatoria, etc., should be included in the figures for the Area in which they had their home residence.)

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis	8	11	1	5
Of whom :—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	...	...	...	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	1	2	...	2
from 1 to 3 months	...	...	...	1
" " 3 to 6 "	...	1	...	1
" " 6 to 12 "	...	1	...	...
" " 1 to 2 years	1	2	1	...
" over 2 years	6	5	...	...
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	2	2	...	...
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	2	2	...	1

APPENDIX II.

*Report for 1932 on Work under
Housing Acts.*

TABLE I

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1932, on proceedings taken as regards
Inspection, Improvement, and Demolition and Closure of Dwelling-Houses.

	Landward Area	Alloa Burgh	Alva Burgh	Tillicoultry Burgh	Dollar Burgh
Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928.					
1. Number of Dwelling-houses inspected, ...	131	154	46	44	23
2. Number of Dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation,	35	70	36	21 (of which 16 were included in paragraph 10 of last year's report)	12
Housing (Scotland) Act 1925.					
*3. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient Water-closet accommodation :—	50		23		1
(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners, ...	(a) 28	(a) Nil.	(a) 16	(a) Nil.	(a) Nil.
(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	(b) Nil.	(b) Nil.	(b) Nil.	(b) Nil.	(b) Nil.
(c) cases still pending ...	(c) 22	(c) Nil.	(c) 7	(c) Nil.	(c) 1
4. Number of Houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section one hundred and eleven, ...	(a) Nil. (b) 12	(a) Nil. (b) Nil.	(a) Nil. (b) 2	(a) Nil. (b) Nil.	(a) Nil. (b) Nil.
Housing, Town Planning, &c., (Scotland) Act, 1919.					
*5. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide Dwelling-houses with Water-supply :—					2
(a) cases where requirements complied with by owners, ...	(a) Nil.	(a) 55	(a) Nil.	(a) Nil.	(a) Nil.
(b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	(b) Nil.	(b) Nil.	(b) Nil.	(b) Nil.	(b) Nil.
(c) cases still pending, ...	(c) Nil.	(c) 8	(c) Nil.	(c) Nil.	(c) 2
Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.					
6. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1), ...	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
7. Number of Dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1),	Nil.	4 (without formal notice)	Nil.	2	Nil.
8. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1), ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
9. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1), ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
10. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1), ...	11	48	6	5	12 (from last year)
11. Number of Dwelling-houses referred to in 10 :—					
(a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation, ...	(a) Nil.	(a) Nil.	(a) Nil.	(a) Nil.	(a) Nil.
(b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the houses will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, ...	(b) 6 (and 5 continued)	(b) 41	(b) Nil.	(b) 3	(b) 3 (and 9 continued)
(c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3), ...	(c) Nil.	(c) Nil.	(c) Nil.	(c) Nil.	(c) Nil.
(d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4),	(d) Nil.	(d) 7 (and 1 closed voluntarily)	(d) Nil.	(d) 2	(d) Nil.
12. Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, ...	11	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
13. Number of Houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

